NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.-EIGHTEEN PAGES.

GENERAL LAWTON TAKES POSSESSION OF BACOOR.

THE FILIPING TOWN NEARLY KNOCKED TO PIECES-WHITE FLAGS EVERYWHERE-

THE FIGHTING ON THE ZAPOTE. Manila, June 14, 4:40 p. m .- The Filipinos retreated several miles southward after yesterday's engagement to the strongly fortified town

of Imus The shelling by the American warships drove the rebels from Bacoor, so the Americans control several more miles of coast.

General Lawton, with his staff and a troop of the 4th Cavalry, started to ascertain the nature of the insurgents' position. He rode five miles along the coast, without discovering the enemy. to Bacoor, and found the town full of white flags. But there were no soldiers there. The women and children who had fied to the woods during the bombardment were camping in the ruins of their homes. The shells had almost knocked the town to pieces. The big church was wrecked, and many buildings were ruined. Even the trees and shrubbery were torn as by a hail-

NON-COMBATANTS COMING IN.

Several hundred women and children came into the American lines for refuge, and the road from Baccor was covered all day long with processions of them, on foot and in carts, driving animals and carrying goods on their heads.

The appearance of the battlefield testified to the fierceness of yesterday's fighting. The trees along the river, between the lines, are almost

The American officers estimate that one hundred insurgents were killed and that three hundred were wounded during the engagement.

The next battle will probably be fought at

The American troops will soon control the coast to Cavité.

WARM WORK ON THE ZAPOTE

Refore dark last night the 14th Infantry swam the Zapote River and charged and carried the trenches, a heavy fusillade of artillery preparing the way and covering the crossing. The insurgents broke for the woods before the 14th reached them. Almost at the same time the 9th and the 12th Infantry crossed a bar of the sea and came upon their left flank at a point where a body of marines, with Maxim guns, landed under protection of the ship's batteries and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect. The 21st crossed the river by a bridge as soon as it could be mended. Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the heads. Several 5-inch smoothbore guns were captured, with ammunition marked "U. S. Navy Yard." After crossing the river the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the 9th and the 21st Infantry, these regiments being left, with four guns, to guard

As they were being formed into companies the insurgents began to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle three hundred yards away. The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, and, cheering, rushed to the woods, driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot.

The 14th encamped across the river, the men caring for many of the wounded Filipinos. Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos were red uniforms.

THE NAVY'S PART IN THE FIGHTING. Washington, June 14.-The Navy Department has received the following dispatches from Cap-

tain Barker, in command of the naval forces at Manila, in regard to the fighting there yester-Secretary Navy, Washington.

The insurgents fired at Navy yard. Masked batteries. Ships of war shelled position and intrenchments. The Helena and the Monadnock landed forces to assist in maintaining the position until reinforced by the Army. The movement was successful. Enemy was routed. No casualties in the Navy.

BARKER.

Secretary Navy, Washington.
Regarding engagement of June 13, detail of officers for special service indicated was signalled: "Appreciate assistance of the Navy, which I shall acknowledge with pleasure officers."

BARKER.

FOR RELEASE OF SPANISH PRISONERS. Washington, June 14 .- As a result of the understanding recently reached between the Spanish Minister and the authorities here, it is expected that the Madrid officials will at a early day select a commissioner to reopen negoti. tions with Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents. The efforts of the United States authorities have been futile, not only as to releasing the Spanlards, but also as to Lieutenant Gilmore and other American prisoners. It is for this reason that all necessary facilities will be given to the Spanish authorities for securing the release of

REPORT FROM GENERAL OTIS.

their prisoners.

Washington, June 14.—The following dispatch

was received at the War Department to-day:

Adjutant-General, Washington.
Lawton's treeps under Wheaton and Oventhine occupy country south to Baccor; have
scouted westward and some distance southward ecouted westward and some distance southward on line Zapote River and Bacoor road, enemy appears to have retired on Imus, abandoning oay country. The fighting yesterday severe; our loss ten killed and forty wounded, majority at trossing Zapote River; enemy driven from heavy and well-constructed intrenchments, to which they held tenaclously; their loss several hundred, of whom fifty buried this morning. Will not probably make any determined future stand not probably make any determined future

OTIS SENDS LIST OF WOUNDED. Washington, June 14 .- General Otis reports the

WOUNDED.

Thirteenth Infantry June 9. Company M. Private BENRY MASFELDER, thigh, elight. Fourth Cavalry-June 10, Company 1, Private WILL LAM RIARDAN, leg, moderate,

Ninh Infantry—Company C, Private A. F. PORTE-ZENG, shoulder, slight; Company B, Private DEFOREST HUTCHINSON, head, severe.
Twenty-first Infantry—Company C, Private THOMAS MULLER, arm. eight. First Colorado-Company M. Private JOSEPH P. KEARNS, leg. slight; June 11, Private EDGAR PATE, knee, severe

Cable dispatch of June 12. THOMAS HEALY, private Company M. 13th Minnesota, should read, 13th Infantry.

OREGON VOLUNTEERS COMING HOME. THEY LEAVE MANILA ON THE TRANSPORTS

NEWPORT AND OHIO. Manila, June 14, 11:45 a.m.—The first Ameri-

can volunteers to leave the Philippines started for home to-day, the transports Newport and Ohio carrying the Oregon regiment and the 1st Volunteer Signal Company. They sail for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and are expected to arrive at their destination on July 12.

The Oregon regiment left here sixty-two dead, being the total of its men killed in battle and

THREE TOOTH REQUISITES, a good dentist, a good tooth brush, and BENSOLYPTUS ANTI-BEPTIC TOOTH POWDER. At all druggists.—45v.

The troops were cheered as the transports PROMINENT FRENCHMEN UNWILLING NO LIVES SACRIFICED IN THE COLLISION steamed out of the harbor.

VOLUNTEERS SAIL FOR HOME. Washington, June 14 .- General Otis sends the fol-

lowing announcement about the return of volun-

Adjutant-General, Washington. Adjutant-General, Washington,
Transports Ohlo and Newport, Oregons, 1st Signal Company and discharged soldlers from different
organizations left for San Francisco this morning,
via Nagasaki, Oregons number 46 officers, 1.035
enlisted men; signal company, 4 officers, 32 enlisted
men. The transport Leelanaw arrived yesterday.
OTIS.

The Oregon regiment had 957 men, but was afterward recruited to its full strength while serving

pany, Volunteer Signal Corps, from Manila to-day ny, Volunteer Signal Corps, from Manila to-day, eneral Greely says that this company is relieved forty-five Regulars, who have been sent in dechments at different times. The cable ship ooker sailed from Colombo to-day, and will arrive Manila about the 25th with two officers and firty signal men. The Sheridan will carry thirty-e more men for this corps on the 22d, and on her rive General Otis will receive the 18th and 18th ampanies, Volunteer Signal Corps, which are the st of the volunteers of this corps in foreign rvice.

VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

PRELIMINARY AND INFORMAL MEETING OF COUNSEL IN PARIS.

Paris, June 14.-A preliminary and informal meeting of counsel engaged in the Venezuelan Arbitration took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning.

The meetings of the Venezuelan Commission will be held in the apartment placed at the dis osal of the Spanish-American Peace Com-

The first formal meeting of the Commis sioners will take place at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The room where the Tribunal will sit is also the one used in the Behring Sea arbitration. Workmen have been busy all day in preparing it and arranging the furniture.

This morning's informal conference adopted a series of rules of procedure. Professor F. de Martens, the umpire in the dispute, who is professor of international law in the University of St. Petersburg, and a permanent member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russia, as well as a member of the Russian delegation at The Hague, proposed the rules, to which some amendments were made at the suggestion of other members of the Tribunal. The hours of the session were fixed from 11 a. m. to it was agreed to hold five sessions weekly after Professor de Martens has finished his work at The Hague, which he expects will be about the end of next week. M. Martin, an official of the French Foreign Office, was appointed permanent secretary of the Tribunal.

It is expected that the arguments will be be gun to-morrow, after a brief inaugural address by Professor de Martens, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney-General, opening the case on behalf of Great Britain. A number of counsel will speak, and the order of speaking is to be left to the counsel themselves.

The correspondent of The Associated Press saw Professor de Martens at the Hotel Chatham this evening, and asked him regarding the delay in opening the Tribunal. He said:

"I have been detained by work at The Hague, and the postponement of my arrival here was arranged with the consent of the other mem bers of the Tribunal. The proceedings could have been begun and continued last October. but they were postponed at the instance of the Americans, owing to the fact that Mr. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was obliged to attend to official duties at home which occupied him until last month. I shall return to The Hague after tomorrow's session, but shall come back here next week. I expect then to be compelled to return again to The Hague for a few days, but on my until its work is completed."

Asked respecting the prospects of the Peac Conference at The Hague, Professor de Martens declined to say more than that he expected the proceedings would end about the latter part of this month, with "distinctly practical results."

ALASKAN TROUBLE BRIDGED OVER

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT UNTIL THE COMMISSION MEETS IN AUGUST.

London, June 14.-The United States Ambas sador here, Joseph H. Choate, has just received from the Foreign Office a communication on the Alaska question, which, it is understood, is a satisfactory temporary arrangement of the af

The officials of the Foreign Office, while unwilling to discuss the details, say that the Alaska difficulties are practically smoothed over until the meeting of the High Commission

TO LEAVE SINGAPORE TO-DAY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY MAY VISIT THE HILLS OF CEYLON FOR HIS HEALTH.

Singapore, June 14.-Admiral Dewey landed here this afternoon from the Olympia, which arrived here on June 11, and bid farewell to the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. V. H. Mitchell. The Admiral salis to-morrow for Colombo, Ceylon. He will probably visit the hills of Ceylon for the benefit of his health.

The officers of the Olympia were entertained at dinner yesterday evening by the officers of the garrison here.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

A PHILADELPHIAN, PASSENGER ON THE CITY OF

London, June 14.—At the request of the United States Government, a man named J. H. Forbes Lindsay, who halls from Philadelphia, has been arrested at Londonderry on the charge of embezzlement. He was a passenger on the City of Rome. He will be brought to the Bow Street Police Court here on an extradition warrant.

ANOTHER BRUTAL LYNCHING.

SICK NEGRO, DISCHARGED FROM LACK OF EVI-DENCE, TAKEN AND STRUNG UP TO

THE NEAREST TREE.

New-Orleans, June 14 (Special).—What is known in Louisiana as a quiet and orderly lynching occurred yesterday at St. Peter, La., on the Mississippl River, a few miles above New-Orleans A negro named Gray, with a criminal record in

New-Orleans and a body full of bullet holes to show for past experiences, was implicated in a burglary in St. John's Parish a year ago. Gray and his partner. Maurel, were arrested for the crime, and some months ago a crowd took Maurel out and hanged him. Yesterday Gray came up for trial. but as no evidence could be brought against him he was turned loose. As the negro was ill, the Sheriff offered to send him to New-Orleans to the hospital, but Gray refused, and crossed the river to St. Peter, where, sick and fired, he fell asleep the yard of a white man named Thibodeaux.

During the night, however, a party of men cam upon the scene with a nossed rope, placed it about the neck of the sleeping man, and dragged him to a nearby tree, where he was strung up and left dangling in the night breezes. The lynching party then dispersed without noise, and there is 'no clew to their identity.' which means in ordinary language, that the issue is closed. Gray was not even accused of killing any one.

RELY UPON PLATT'S CHLORIDES for all household disinfecting purposes.-Advt.

REBELS RETREAT SOUTH. dead from disease as a result of the year's cam- M. POINCARE'S HARD TASK, LOSS OF THE MACEDONIA.

TO ENTER THE CABINET.

M. BOURGEOIS DECLINES AND MM. DEL-CASSE AND KRANTZ RAISE DIFFI-

CULTIES-CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT LOUBET.

Paris, June 15 .- M. Poincaré is continuing his efforts to form a Cabinet, but meets with numerous difficulties. He has been especially desirous of having MM. Bourgeois, Krantz and Delcassé in the Ministry. M. Bourgeois declines to abandon his mission to The Hague. M. Delcassé declines to take anything but the Foreign Office portfolio, while M. Poincaré wants him at the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Marine, and M. Krantz raises difficulties concerning the Dreyfus trial, pointing out that he has discussed the matter already with M. Casi-

It is understood that several other prominent men have refused to enter the Cabinet. These rebuffs are likely to discourage M. Poincaré, who is modest and diffident, and is inclined to steer clear of political troubles,

President Loubet received M. Poincaré this morning for the purpose of intrusting to him the task of forming a new Cabinet.

M. Poincaré asked for time to deliberate promising to give the President a definite reply at 6 o'clock this evening. M. Poincaré had consultations this afternoon with MM. Ribot, Sarrien, Méline, Peytral and Brisson.

Later in the day it was announced that M. Poincaré had requested the President to grant him until to-morrow to form a Cabinet, as he has been unable to see certain statesmen he is desirous of consulting.

The interview between MM, Loubet and Poincare lasted half an hour. In reply to the President's request that he form a Cabinet, M Polycaré declared that for several years he had kept aloof from politics and party strife, and was wholly unprepared to accept, under present circumstances, the responsibilities of the Premiership. M. Loubet, however, insisted, pointing out that just for these reasons , all factions of Republicans would accept his leadership more readily, adding that both the President of the Senate, M. Fallières, and the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, had clearly pointed him out as the man best fitted to realize the concentration of the Republicans. Finally 4 p. m., with half an hour for luncheon, and M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincaré's patriotism and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends.

Atthough it is realized there are great difficulties in the way of his success, it is the general impression that if M. Poincaré is in earnest, he will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

CLEMENCY FOR CHRISTIANL

Paris, June 14.-President Loubet, when informed of the sentence passed upon Baron de Christiani for attempting to assault him in the Presidential stand on the Auteuil racecourse, exclaimed, "The four years will quickly pass!" This is held to indicate his intention to exercise

PRECAUTIONS AT RENNES.

Paris, June 14.-M. Viguie, head of the Betective Department, has gone to Rennes, where the new court-martial will sit, to arrange for the necessary precautions during the trial. A large force of police and detectives will be sent

CAN GIVE NO MORE, SAYS KRUEGER

A STATEMENT TO THE RAAD REGARDING THE DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND.

Pretoria, June 14.-The Volksraad has resolved to accept President Krüger's franchise putting them into operation President Krüger, in thanking the Raad, said

that in these troublous times they could not know what was going to happen, had not made even one little concession, and he could not give more. He reminded the Raad that God had always stood by them. War, he asserted, he did not want, but he would not relinquish anything more. In concluding, he called them all to witness that though their independence had once been removed, God had

The trial of the alleged former British officers who were arrested at Johannesburg on May 16 attempted to enroll men with a view to a rebellious outbreak, which began here on June 9, terminated to-day. The prisoners were re-

BETTER FEELING IN LONDON.

London, June 14.-Though the sensational papers are making much of the Blue Book on the Transvaal negotiations issued last night, in which the British High Commissioner at South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, practically declares it a case for British intervention in the Transvaal beyond doubt, the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the petition of the Ultlanders, removes many apprehensions. The text shows it did not contain threats, concerning which many rumors were affoat, and demonstrates that there is, therefore, still time for the disputants to arrange a compromise, of which signs are not

A REMONSTRANCE FROM HOLLAND.

London, June 15 .- The correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" at The Hague says: "The Dutch Government has sent President

Krilger a remonstrance respecting the disastrous consequences that are likely to follow persistence in his present policy."

TRANSVAAL IN CONCILIATORY MOOD. Brussels, June 14.-Dr. Loyds, the representa-

tive in Europe of the Transvaal Republic, received to-day the following conciliatory dispatch from Pretoria:

The Government does not make arbitration a condition of concessions. It will continue to make concessions, even as regards the franchise, independently of Great Britain's acceptance or non-acceptance of arbitration.

KURDISH ATROCITIES REPORTED.

MANY KILLED, INCLUDING THE SUPERIOR OF A MONASTERY AND TWO MONKS

Constantinople, June 14.-It is reported from Koomkapu that a body of Kurdish cavalry, on the pretence of searching for an agitator, recently raided several villages in that district, burned the houses and killed many of the inhabitants. It appears that they also murdered the superior of the Pirnaschen Monastery and monks. he Turkish Government is trying to hush up

MADE NO OFFER TO SPAIN.

Independent State denies having offered Spain 5,600,600 pesetas for the Canary Islands, as announced in a dispatch from Brussels to "The Daily Mail," of London.

RAIN PROMISED TO-DAY.

FELL IN SPOTS. WITH THE HAMILTON.

SAILORS CRITICISED FOR LEAVING THE DAMAGED VESSEL-REPORT ON

The missing portions in the story of the collision on Tuesday night between the Old Dominion Line steamer Hamilton and the chartered steamer Macedonia, of the New-York and Cuba Line, all came out yesterday. The Macedonia tells her own story. She is sunk in six fathoms of water about seven miles south of Scotland Lightship and one and a half miles off shore, and her two masts and the top of her funnel can be seen from the shore protruding

donia are all safe, although it was thought for a while yesterday that some of them were lost, and there was great anxiety until they made their appearance in this city in person. Of the thirty-two men aboard the Macedonia at the time of the accident, nineteen found safety by climbing up on the Hamilton while the two shore in one of the Macedonia's boats, as was exclusively stated in yesterday's Tribune, and came to this city by rail from Long Branch. The second boatload from the Macedonia, of whose whereabouts no one for a long time had orning by the steamer Rescue, of the Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, and the officials of the New-York and Cuba Line heaved a sigh of relief as they realized that at last all were accounted for. This boatload consisted of six persons-Captain Kuffahl, the chief second officer, a fireman, and Charles W. Moss and Herman Brandt, who were passengers on the Macedonia

PICKED UP BY THE RESCUE.

They were picked up early yesterday morning by the Rescue, which had gone to look for them, and with them came the story of the sinking of the Macedonia, and incidentally a fresh impetus to indignation commonly expressed against the Macedonia's crew for deserting their ship as soon as there was any danger. The fact that a large part of the crew collision has been severely commented on but with every criticism of the action of the crew and some of the officers have been min gled words of praise for Captain Kuffahl, who stuck by his ship to the last.

Mr. Moss condemns the conduct of the purser, chief steward, mate and the members of the crew, who scrambled on the Hamilton after the scared to death."

"Of course," he said, "I do not charge that these men did not do their duty, for I do not know what their duty was. But it does seem strange that all the heads of the ship should make the first effort to get off. Just before the vessels came together they were about, and then the next thing I knew they were all on the Hamilton. They were nice officers, and they led a nice crew.

When asked about the accident yesterday, Mr. Moss said:

The vessels came together about 6 o'clock, and the six passengers were forward waiting the call to supper. The tables were ready and we expected to be called any moment. It was foggy at the time, but I thought that it did not amount to much, when suddenly the big hull of the Hamilton loomed up out of the fog on our starboard side, and then I knew how deceptive the fog was. I could not see her strike from my position forward, as she did not strike forward. She caught us about ten feet aft of midships, on the starboard side, tearing the side of the Macedonia off. The men on the Hamilton they had ropes thrown out almost as soon as she struck. By means of these ropes most of the officers and some of the passengers left the ship. The captain was on the bridge and he was as cool as though the Macedonia was leaving

her pier. He ordered the boats lowered. PARTED IN THE FOG.

The Hamilton was by us about five minutes when they parted, and she went off again in the fog. Six of the crew who remained launched the small boat, and we got into it. The captain was the last man to leave the ship, and he only did so because he was convinced she was sinking. We pulled off from the side a little distance. Then the captain, seeing that the vessel would not go down at once, returned, and remained until 9 o'clock at night, when she sank. I was with him all that time. I returned to the Macedonia in order to get the records of the Quartermaster's Department that were on the vessel. I managed to save a desk full of papers, but a trunk full of valuable records is

now at the bottom About 9 o'clock it was apparent that she could not stay above water many minutes, and we left her. Again the captain went last. We had just left when the Macedonia went down. We reached the pilot boat New-York, and re mained there for the night. Early this morn ing they signalled to the Rescue, and we wer

taken aboard and brought to the city." Captain Kuffahl arrived at the New-York and Cuba Line office about 11 o'clock yesterday morning with Mr. Moss, and was about to make a statement to the reporters when he was excitedly called off by the representatives of the agents of the line. After a conference with

them he refused to talk. TO TRY TO SAVE THE CARGO. The Macedonia was one of the vessels char

tered by the Ward Line during the war with Spain, and was owned by A. C. de Freitas & Co., of Hamburg. The agents in this city are Bennett, Walsh & Co. She carried twenty thousand bags of sugar for the American Sugar Re fining Company, and a small consignment of copper. The sugar is said to be valued at \$200,000, and the copper at about \$2,000. The agents of the Macedonia refused to give he value, but she is supposed to be valued at about \$85,000.

The question as to who is to blame for the collision will probably resolve itself into a question of veracity between the captains of the two vessels. It is understood that Captain Kuffahl made a statement to the agents that he heard the captain of the Hamilton blow his

whistle twice, and not once, as he has stated.

Charles W. Moss is the clerk of Quartermaster Moses Walton, U. S. V., who was also one of the Macedonia's passengers, and is on his way from Cuba to Manila.

The Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking

The Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company will send a wrecker and divers out to-day to try and save the cargo of the Macedonia, and, if possible, save the ship herself. The company holds out small hopes, however, and says that the sugar will probably dissolve before any of it can be saved, and they despair of being able to raise the ship at all.

The Hamilton, of the Old Dominion Line, did not meet the same fate as the Macedonia, but she is in a bad way, and it will take much time and labor to repair her. She is lying at her pier, she is in a bad way, and it will take much time and labor to repair her. She is lying at her pier, where she tied up after the collision, but will be taken to drydock as soon as possible. Her bow is shattered below the water line on both sides, with the most damage on the starboard side. Her plates are warped and twisted, and her interior timbers are wrecked.

The crippling of the Hamilton, which is a new steamer, and the grounding of the steamer

Continued on fifth page.

YESTERDAY'S SHOWER WAS LIGHT AND

If the predictions of the Weather Bureau come true, the farmer and market gardener will soon have cause for rejoicing and merrymaking. Showers are promised for to-day and to-morrow, and if the welcome rain actually comes and turns out to be a substantial rain that will soak the ground, it will mean the end of one of the worst drouths that has visited this region

The present drouth has continued for so long that the crops are already wellnigh ruined, and no matter what happens there will be a heavy loss. But an abundance of rain would still mean There were indications of rain yesterday, and a few clouds passing over the city dropped a dash of moisture, which tantalized, because it suggested so much and yet fell so far short of what is necessary. The Weather Bureau promises relief of a more steady and lasting char-Yesterday's shower was one of the smallest

that has visited the city in some time. Its northern boundary was Forty-fourth-st. or thereabouts, and at the Battery it dwindled into a few large, spattering drops which marked the outskirts of the passing cloud. The shower brought no relief from the heat, and the latter was the nearest for several days to that of the torrid weather of the early part of last week. The mercury's highest record for the day was 88, and this point was reached at 12:23 p. m. The heat in itself would not have been un fortable if it had not been augmented by the high humidity at whose door can be laid most high humidity at whose door can be laid most of the suffering with which New-York is visited every summer. The humidity was 59 at 8 a.m.—an unusually high record—and, although it had failen to 69 at 8 p. m., it varied from 69 to 73 throughout the day. Owing to the high humidity the suffering was nearly as intense yesterday as at any time last week, although the temperature was moderate. About half a rostrations from heat were reported. Weather Bureau predicts stationary tem-

The Weather Bureau predicts stationary temperature and showers for to-day.

A heavy thunderstorm passed over the eastern and central parts of Brooklyn about 2:30 p. m. yesterday. There was some rainfall. The area of the storm was not wide. The storm lasted about half an hour. Soon after 7 o'clock last about half an hour. Soon after 7 o'clock last night there was another shower that fell in part of Brooklyn. Like the first one, it was of short duration, and did not last long enough to nore than wet the surface of the ground in its

EFFECT ON CROPS.

REPORT OF THE STATE STATISTICIAN ON

CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK. Fayetteville, N. Y., June 14 (Special).-F. E. Dowy, State statistician of growing crops, makes the oflowing statement of the effects of the drouth The drouth of the last ten days has been one of he most severe, considering its length, that has ever visited Central New-York. The atmospheric conditions have been such that the moisture has been extracted from the ground almost as thorcughly as though it had been baked, and old or this meadows and pastures have suffered greatly. this meadows and pastures have suffered greatly. Even though the rains of last night did a wonderful amount of good, the condition is such that unless it is followed by more rain in a very few days, the hay crop and pasturage will be materially shortened. Spring grain has felt the effect of the drouth quite seriously, and the yield of winter grain, which is just heading, will be materially lessened unless we get more rain at once. The strawberry crop is cut at least one-half, and the rain is too late to help it now. Raspherries and other small fruits will be greatly benefited. Quite a quantity of water fell during a number of local rains last night, and the indications this morning are that it will rain again to-day."

TOBACCO CROP LIKELY TO BE LOST UNLESS

Derby, Conn., June 14 (Special).-The drouth has wrought serious damage through the Housatonic Unless rain comes quickly the tobacco crop, which promised to be an unsually large and fine one this year, will be wellnigh a total loss. Berries of all kinds have been blasted as if by frost. Farmers say that hay will not pay for the harvesting. Corn is about the only vegetable which has not been seriously affected by the prolonged dryness. Cherries are drying up without ripening and apple and pear orchards present a blighted ap dryness. Cherries are drying up without ripening, and apple and pear orchards present a blighted appearance. No rain has fallen this month, and the precipitation in May-less than an inch-was the lowest on local record. One may cross the Housatonic River at this city almost dryshod. Not a drop of water has come over the Housatonic Dam for three weeks, and mills dependent upon it for power are being run with difficulty. There is, however, enough water in the reservoirs to meet the city's demands until July, and there are no fears of a water familie. The country roads are deep in dust, and the soil, to the depth of twenty inches, is like powder.

inches, is like powder. NEW-ENGLAND SUFFERING.

Boston, June 13.-Reports received from various sections of New-England indicate that the present drouth is general and destructive. The financial loss to farmers will be excessive. The hay crop in Southern New-England is a failure in quality and amount, and market gardening in districts adjacent to the larger cities has not yet yielded returns. In Northern New-England the conditions are vastly better than in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, but, strange to say, the entire coas line is suffering from dryness, while the interior States get a little moisture. On Cape Cod no rain has fallen for eighty-four days, and, excepting a couple of showers, not sufficient rain has fallen at any point between Norwich, Conn., and Bangor, Me., during the past month to be measured.

CASH REGISTER COMPANIES CLASH.

GRAND JURY INDICTS THE PRESIDENT OF ONE

day indicted John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio; Joseph Crane, manager of sales agencies, of Day-ton; Myer N. Jacobs, Pittsburg agent; D. E. Perkins, Columbus agent; N. F. Thomas, Cincinnati agent, and Thomas Savage, Pittsburg salesman, and the National Cash Register Company, charged

W. H. Gill, Pittsburg agent of the Hallwood Cash Register Company, brought the suit for his company, charging the defendants with placing detectives in the Hallwood office, and maliciously conspiring together to ruin the business of the Hallwood Cash Register Company, of Columbus, Ohio. Both companies have offices in every large city. Attorneys have gone to Harrisburg for requisition papers, and the Ohio men will be extradited at once

TERRORIZED THE COURT.

FEARS OF AN OUTBREAK FROM THE BAKERS BRING TO AN END THE ADMINIS-TRATION OF JUSTICE.

at Manchester was adjourned last evening by Special Judge Cook, it being a mockery to attempt further the administration of justice in the face of a threatened outbreak, and while the people are terrorized by the desperate and lawless men who control the town. The Howards and Whites expect every minute a visitation in force from the Bakers, and most of the non-partisans are spending a good share of their time in their cellars.

Judge H. C. Eversole, the regular Judge of the

ourt, is here, and will not return to Manchester, onsidering it dangerous to life, as well as a farce, attempt to hold court there while such a state of affairs exists. It was he who asked Governor Bradley to send the troops to Manchester to pro-tect life, and when Tom Baker was assassinated it was he who asked Special Judge Cook to adjourn

was he who asked Special Judge Cook to adjourn court and turn the town over to the lawlessness of the desperadoes. Judge Eversole appointed a special judge, because he knew his own life would not be safe after calling the militia.

An effort is being made by lawyers and their clients to have all their business, both civil and criminal, pending in the Manchester Circuit Court, transferred to other counties, as they believe that the bitter war waged between the Howards. Whites and Pakers will last for many months to come, and that the most important business matters will not serve to induce peaceable men to visit Manchester while these men are looking for blood.

GIVE BENSOLYPTUS TOOTH POWDER one trial. Its merit will do the rest. At all druggists.-Advt.

COLER AND THE ASSEMBLY.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HE THINKS THE TWO CHAMBERS

SHOULD BE MERGED INTO ONE.

THE CONTROLLER, BEFORE THE MAZET COMMITTEE, SEVERELY CRITICISES THE COURSE OF THE CITY LEGISLATORS

AS TO NECESSARY BOND ISSUES.

The Mazet committee paused in its probing of the Tax Department for a brief space yesterday in order to allow Controller Coler to experform the public duties intrusted to it, in the matter of approving the issue of city bonds necessary for the completion of pressing public work, and to receive the Controller's suggestions as to the need of remedial legislation. The Controller submitted his views with candor. The readiness with which he answered the ques tions asked him and the responsive attitude he adopted foward the committee were refreshing after the consistently inimical stand and thwarting designs of the Tammany administrative officials who have preceded him in the witnesschair. With the utmost frankness, Mr. Coler went into the details of the city's finances, and described how the city was not only a loser pecuniarily by the obstinacy of the Municipal Assembly, but how important public improvements would have to be abandoned unless something were done to overcome the obstructive

tactics of the Assembly. John Proctor Clarke conducted the examination of the Controller. After the requirements of the charter for the issuance of municipal bonds for public improvements had gone upon the record, Mr. Clarke read some of the numerous messages forwarded by the Mayor to the Assembly, urging that body to act upon the issues in order that contracts entered into by the administration might be proceeded with. Among these letters was one from Mr. Coler

NOT IN "ACCORD WITH ANYBODY." Mr. Clarke attempted to touch upon the polit-

ical complexion of the Assembly, but the witness intimated that politics had nothing to do with the deadlock, and when, a moment later, he was the administration he answered amid laughter that he did not think it was in accord with anybody. Turning his attention then to what has been called the Brooklyn water scandal, Mr. Clarke elicited from the witness that while the Long Island Water Supply Company has a judgment of \$570,000 against the city, secured on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, the Assembly could not be prevailed upon to issue the bonds for the payment of the award. In the mean while the company keeps possession of the property and collects revenues for the use of its water. The legal proposition was involved as to whether the company's judgment carries interest. Similarly, Mr. Coler believed that interest was running upon the obligation of \$305,000 due upon the contract for the construction of the Harlem Speedway. The Assembly had failed to issue the bonds, and now the contractor was threatening suit. There was no controversy of any kind between the city and the contractors, and the only effect of the Assembly's action was to compel the payment of interest for which there was no necessity.

Dwelling briefly upon several minor improvements which could not be carried for reasons similar to those he had already explained, Mr. Coler went on to allude to the imperative need of the Vernon-ave, bridge between Brooklyn and Queens and the Newtown Creek bridge. Both of the old structures had been condemned by the War Department, the people in those districts were anxious for the new bridges, and yet the Assembly persisted in its refusal to indorse the issue of bonds for carrying out the projected improvements. Mr. Coler pointed out also that unless money was forthcoming soon io East River Bridge at Grand-st, work upon the structure would have to be stopped. In the case of so large a construction the city paid for it in piecemeal, so that all the money required for the work need not be bonded at once. The last appropriation for the bridge had now nearly run

From time to time it was apparent that Mr

Clarke was desirous of having Mr. Coler ex-

plain some of the inside reasons for the hold-up of the various bond issues. But while perfectly straightforward in his replies to every question bearing upon fact, the Controller declined to be led into saying anything in any way savoring of politics. For instance, in the hold-up of the \$2,000,000 issue authorized for repaving streets in the greater city the witness said he knew of no particular reason for the Assembly's perverseness other than that he had heard some of the members insisted that they should have the right to name the streets. Constant complaints were being received from all parts of the city regarding the condition of the streets, and requests for repayements; but nothing could be done until the Assembly receded from its obstructive position. The dilatory tactics of that body, the Controller related, not only halted desired improvements, but resulted in large losses to the city. Some time ago condemnation proceedings had been taken to acquire land for a park surrounding the Poe cottage, in Fordham. The amount of the awards was \$1,849,107. Of this amount \$1,181,844 was now drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, as will the remainder as soon as the awards are four months old. Had the bond recommendations been passed, the city would pay only 3 per cent interest. The same was true, Mr. Coler declared, of the bonds for the property acquired for the "Little Italy" Park and Hester Street Park. Finally the witness said that all the issues of bonds, with the exception of those for the Fire Department and the two Newtown Creek bridges, were to meet contract obligations. Replying to Mr. Clarke, the Controller said he could conceive of no sensible reason for the neglect of the Assembly to pass the bonds for the purposes he had described. Nor, he added, could any sensible reasen be advanced why the Assembly should hold out against the payment of the city's honest debts, especially as the bonds, which could be sold for 3 per cent, would liquidate judgment obligations against the city which are drawing 6

RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED. Having ascertained from the Controller that the Assembly's inaction was detrimental to the

best interests of the city, and based upon purely arbitrary and insufficient motives, the committee sought the opinion of Mr. Coler upon the wisdom of the continuance of the Assembly with the increased powers vested in it over the old Board of Aldermen. In a comprehensive reply, Mr. Coler said he thought the city was perfectly able to take care of itself by home rule here. But the proposition of a Municipal Assembly, he continued, having the vetoing power over the financial obligations of this city. power over the financial obligations of this city, upon matters which it could not comprehend, was entirely wrong. Unless such a state of affairs was ended, the city could not go ahead. In his judgment, the experiment of the increased power in financial matters imposed upon the Municipal Assembly had been a failure. Asked as to the truth of the suggestion attributed to him that a special session of the Legislature should be called for the purpose of amending the charter as it applied to the Assembly, Mr. Coler would not commit himself unreservedly as to the urgency of calling a